EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 1, 1850. If May was ever the delicious month which poets delight to represent it, and which we of the present generation, in consequence of such repre-sentation, and a regard to the traditions of our ancestors, believe it to have been, it has very much changed its character lately. The tender green leaves, which the mild air and the gentle showers of April had tempted to unfold, and the delicate blossoms of the fruit trees, and the flowers in the garden, have been nipped and the cold northeasterly winds of ministers, &c. at Ledy PALMERSTON's the other evening. this last fortnight.

The week has very nearly passed, and is, as yet, unmarked by any thing of importance. The Committee of the liament. Last evening the Duke of RICHMOND House of Commons, which was appointed to examine into precedents relative to the oaths administered to its members on their admission, have reported, if not in words, in fact, "that the privilege in the form of swearing available in ordinary cases, is also available in case of admission to of a Northumberland newspaper, in which were sixty adver Parliament; and that Jaws are not only not excluded, but tisements from farmers, of the sale of their live and dead are actually, by name, included among the parties to whom this privilege has been granted." There does not appear, therefore, any reason why a Jew, duly elected, as the law now days of protection, in which were no fewer than sevent stands, should not at once take his seat in the House. The advertisements for the sale of farming stock, showing that report says, "It has been repeatedly enacted, that, whenever these sales were quite as numerous at one period as the other any of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion Ministers were defeated in the Commons by a vote of 155 to shall present himself to take the oath of abjuration, in pur- 136, on a motion to bring in a bill abolishing the attorney's suance of the act recited, the words 'upon the true faith of a certificate tax, which bill Ministers opposed, on the ground Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath." We know that it would necessarily lead to the abolition of other licenses not how far theological casuistry or High Church intolerance the annual produce of which was more than £1,000,000, and may fritter away the plain common sense meaning of these words, but to us, and we believe to a majority of the people of England, there does not now appear a single objection to Baron Rorsschild's presenting himself at the bar of the House of Commons, and demanding to take the oaths and his seat as a representative of the city of London.

A numerous deputation, representing various philanthropic sanitary, and architectural societies in the metropolis, waite upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days since re specting the window-tax, and received from him a promise that the question should have the fullest consideration of Go-

The administration appears to be regaining confidence and is evidently better supported in Parliament than it was a month ago: and all rumors of any change in the Cabinet have, for the present, subsided. The diplomatic department of the Government expenditure seems to be exposed to the greater share of public investigation and comment at this time. FRASER'S Magazine of this day gives a list of our Ministers, &c. at foreign courts, and their salaries and perquisites. It appears that Great Britain is represented at twenty-eight foreign courts, at an annual expense of £131,050 for salaries, and of £9,950 for house rent; making a total of £141,000.

The present list of English ambassadors, envoys, and ministers furnishes the names of seven peers and four sons of peers. Among the secretaries of legation there are nine brothers and sons of peers. We do not say that because a which has previously been worn side by side with the Prusman is a peer, or the son of a peer, that therefore he is not a sian one. Twelve months ago the soldiers were punished for proper person to receive a foreign mission; all that we wish not wearing the German colors; they are now threatened with to ask is, whether, because a man holds that position in so. three days' imprisonment if they do wearit. The Prussian solciety, he therefore is fit for such employment? We think our present diplomatic corps ranks as high, in point of talent ade with great joy. This order being given just after the proroand adaptation for the offices which they hold, as any diplo- gation of the Erfurt Parliament, is regarded as a significant matic corps in Europe; but we are of opinion that men of omen—but of what, nobody at present presumes even to guess equal talent could be found, who would do the nation's busi. The news from FRANKFORT is, that AUSTRIA seeks to restor ness equally well, and probably for much less money, than the old German Diet, strengthening herself with taking two it would be decorous to ask peers and the sons of peers to votes from the smaller States, and defrauding Germany of all attend to it for. We think there will be some paring down the results of the last two years' warfare and disquiet.

Our great metropolis is apparently increasing in healthiness every week; the deaths returned for the week which ended last in compliment to the Duke of WELLINGTON, to whom the Saturday were 803, the births 1,499. There were no cases intention of her Majesty was very appropriately communicate of cholera reported. Our corn market has, we think, seen its by Prince Albert, on the Duke's birthday, the 1st instant. lowest point, from which it is now slowly rising. Such is also the case in Paris, where, according to last advices, flour was held for an advance. The cultivation of the beet-root has much increased, both in France and Prussia, to the displacement of a proportional cultivation of wheat and rye.

The Bank of England increased its circulation last week £294,537, and diminished its specie £129,434; both effects probably produced, in great measure, by the payment of the dividends. The circulation, including bank post bills, is £21,404,075; the specie and bullion £16,629,601.

The great event in FRANCE since our last is the election of a representative in the National Assembly for the city of Paris; in which the Socialists and Red Republicans have been again successful. returning their candidate. Eugene Sue, by a majority of more than 9,000 votes, over M. LECLERC, the candidate of the Moderate party; the exact votes being 128,007 and 119,420 respectively. Upwards of 60,000 electors abstained from voting and four-fifths of the soldiers who voted gave their support to Sue. The immediate effects of this election will be shown by the fact that, before the result was known or seriously anticipated, the price of the 5 per cents at the Bourse was 89f. 45c. and the 3 per cents 56.50; after the certainty of Sue's return they fell to 86f. 95c. and 54f. 10c. Shares of the Bank of France fell from 2.105f. to 2,070f. The deposites received at the Savings' Bank on Sunday and Monday amounted to 361,351f.; those withdrawn to 191,742f. This contest has been, most undoubtedly, decided against the earnest hope of the great bulk of the middle classes, against the Government, against the National Assembly, and against the cause of law, order, and society in France. A more decisive event and

The accounts from the provinces, so far as trade is con cerned, are favorable; the operatives in the manufacturing districts are fully employed, and the agriculturists are less depressed than they have been. There is a manifest improve ment in the price both of wheat and of farming stock. A good deal of business was transacted at the wine market at Bercy during the week, and Burgundy wines, in particular, have advanced in price.

Spain has been the scene of a curious, but no very edifying incident, the exact locality of which was the Royal Palace at MADRID! It appears that the King had been for several days pressing his royal consort in the most earnest manner to free herself from, as he termed it, the "slavish subjection" in which she was kept by her Ministers. The Queen resisted, and sent for General NARVAEZ. A scene of some violence is said to have taken place between the three, in which the King declared that on the day of her Mejesty's accouchement he should quit the Spanish territory, and publish to the nation a manifesto explaining his reasons for not choosing to be present at the birth of the royal infant.

Late news from Rome causes us to fear that the Pope has fallen entirely under the influence of the Absolutist party, which now sways the councils of the Vatican; and the same arbitrary proceedings appear to be carried on under the very nose of the £2,786,000 in 1835; and enumerated the various offices Pope as were the order of the day when he resided at Portici. The secret press of the Republican party is kept at work, and its productions, somehow or other, find their penditure of 1833. A great reduction had also taken place way into the hands of P10 Noxo himself, filling him with in- in the expense of collecting the revenue; for instance, in the dignation. It is said that the Pontiff is very much dissatisfied customs it was, in 1848, £5 19s. 6d.; in 1850, £5 15a. 9d. with his present position, which he feels to be that of a pri- In the excise it was, 1848, £6 7s. 11d.; in 1850, £5 13s. soner or hostage. No one is allowed to approach him with- 6d. In the stamp office it was, in 1848, £2 1s. 6d; in 1850, out permission, and all papers are opened beforehand by the £2 0s. 7d. In the assessed taxes, it was, in 1848, £3 6s. authority of Cardinal ANTONELLE.

Advices from ATHERS of the 19th instant state that the conferences between the French negotiator and the British Minister have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and factures, and that many articles entering into the consump that we may expect to hear, in a very few days, of the final settlement of the Greek question.

The VIENNA Gazette announces that diplomatic relations

The last news from the WEST INDIES is of an encouraging sture, leading us to indulge the hope that the inhabitan have, at last, come to the wise resolution of taking care of themselves, by attending to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, &c., and making the most of their resources. A TRALIAN papers tell us that a meeting was held at Adelance on the 21st of December, to consider the new constitution proposed for that colony by the British Government. Resolutions in favor of its most essential provisions were adopted with much

Prince KAMEHAMEHA and Prince LIHOLAHO, accompani by the Commissioner of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands Mr. Junn, are now in London. They have visited our pub lic places, and were at a large party of the nobility, foreign

May 3d. Nothing of importance in either House of Par-Lords, complaining of agricultural distress, and ask ing for protection. His Grace endeavored to for-tify the views of the petitioners by the production stock. Earl Gney met this argument by the production of a Sussex newspaper, dated 25th September, 1844, in the palmy the state of the revenue would not allow the repeal of more taxes at present.

the dread of an exhausted treasury and an expleded loan. The explanations of the latter circumstance are detailed in the norning papers; they are too long to extract, and will not bear abridgment. The result will probably be, that out of the ominal amount of the loan of sixty millions of francs, not nore than forty to forty five millions will reach the Papal treasury. This is not owing to any defalcation on the part of the contractors, Messrs. Rothschild, but from the effect which he affairs of Rome have upon the terms of the contract. The Republic of CHILI has sent to the Pope, as a specimen of her metallic riches, a mass of silver, worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The Holy Father is said to have lately met an application for mercy to a political offender with a stern negative, and the words, "Let my subjects now feel the consequences of their black ingratitude."

The difficulties of Pope Pius at Rome are increased !

The Parliament at Erfurt was prorogued on the 29th ultimo, "having rendered that co-operation in the work of con stituting the German Union which is prescribed by the fourth article of the Bunn statute, as the object of its meeting." The PRUSSIAN administration secures to itself the right of re assembling this Parliament at its pleasure. Much attention is awakened in Berlin to an order to the army directing diers are said to have laid aside the black, yellow, and red cock

A little bit of home gossip is, that the name of the infar prince is, at the express desire of her Majesty, to be ARTHUR

This is the season of the year when nearly all our great religious associations and societies hold their annual meetings. EXETER HALL is the great scene of action, and crowds attend every day to listen to the speeches and hear the details of proceedings for the past year. The Church Missionary Society held its meeting yesterday. It reported its income to be been raised in India. The missions now employ 174 clergymen, &c.; the attendants on Christian worship in the So ciety's missions throughout the world were estimated at 107,000; the communicants, at 13,000; the number of children receiving Christian education, 40,000; the number of baptisms in the past year was 5,554, and the increase of communicants 543. More than 4,000 persons attended the neeting. The British and Foreign Bible Society held its annual meeting vesterday : it was well attended, and its affairs were represented as prosperous. Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE was on the platform, and seconded a resolution which was moved by the Bishop of Nonwica, in a short but very appropriate speech, in which he said, "with reference to the con nexion between Church and State, that it had been said in England religion was supported by the State; he ventured to say that it was the State that was supported by religion : and he knew that the great Republic of the West would no stand an hour without the sanction of the Bible."

Mr. HENLEY's motion, last night, respecting "salaries and emoluments of office," gave rise to a very interesting debate, during which much statistical information was evolved. Mr. HENLEY said that although no fewer than 248,000 persons emigrated in 1848, and a considerably larger number last year, there was still "a great difficulty every where in the country in getting on. In every town the tradesman with large capital was squeezing out the small tradesman : where any place, however humble, was vacant, the number of persons of good character and excellent qualifications rushing to seek it almost exceeded belief." Mr. Henley's object was to show that, in consequence of the decrease in price of almost every article of use or consumption, salaries and perquisites of office should experience a similar reduction.

The declared value of our exports of "millipery and haber dashery" in 1848-'49 was no less than £927,000. At the last census, the population employed in cotton, linen, woollen, and silk manufactures was 498,241. The shoemakers dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, staymakers, and tailors amounted to 482,599. The declared value of the exports of haberdashery and millinery was about ten times the official value in 1843-'44, but in 1848-'49 it had become little more than double; showing a depreciation of four hundred per cent. There must have been some cause at work during the last three or four years to account for this. Mr. Henley made the following statement as to the depreciation in prices between 1828 and 1849 :

Forage, (hay, straw, and corn)20 Furniture, ironmongery, &c......20 Linen 16 per cent.; cotton 30; woollens.... 10
Shoes 7, hosiery 25, fuel....... 25
Wine 10 per cent., beer......... 20

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the charge fo salaries had been reduced from £3,763,000 in 1815 to where reductions had taken place. In the excise office alone nearly half a million was now paid annually below the ex-

5d , in 1850, £3 5s. 3d. He said Mr. HENLEY had overlooked the effect which the employment of machinery had produced in the price of manution of families had either increased in price or had not materially diminished. Butchers' meat, for instance, was higher in 1849 than it was in 1843, and potatoes nearly double have been resumed with the Porte. There is literally nothing the price. It was well known that in every department of new to be said about any part of GERMANT. PRUSSTA and Government there had been a progressive increase of busi-Austria have, it is said, agreed to allow the "Interim ness. Government did not pay higher salaries than were ion" at FRANKFORT to continue its provisional ex- paid by other great establishments, and the Government offiistence beyond the 1st of May. The Parliament at Erfurt cials worked quite as hard as the clerks in those establishhas adjourned, for how long, or for what purpose, is not ments, or in private houses of business. The cashier of the

Bank of England had £1,400 a year, with a residence; the | collision between Government and People. I do not believe ssistant cashier £1,000. The accountant £1,200, and the ssistant accountant £900. In the India House salaries were in a similar position. No doubt these clerks rendered service for their money; he could say the same of those in the employment of Government. In the Bank of England the total amount of salaries was £211,903 annually, being only £27,000 less than the aggregate amount of salaries paid by the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Privy Council, and the Boards of Trade and Education, which amounted to £238,000.

Sir Resert Perl came out strongly against the I nd in favor of Ministers. He said :

"The lowest salary in the Government offices was £90 per annum. A young man remained two or three years at that salary, which was perfectly insufficient; after a certain length of service he received £200.; it was not the amount of labor, but it was the trust reposed in all those cases, which ought to be considered. A Secretary of State or a First Lore of the Treasury could not do his duty without entrusting secrets of state to a man who was in the receipt of £400 o £500 a year; and could an instance be adduced in which the confidence so reposed had been betrayed ? [Hear, hear.] It was not the amount of labor, but the extent of honorable confidence; and nothing could be more mischievous for the public service than to reduce the emoluments of these subor-dinate offices so as to make them untenable by men who, if they had not the fortune, had at least the feelings of gentlethey had not the fortune, had at least the feelings of gentle-men. It was forty years since he (Sir R. Peel) entered of fice; and he was happy to have this occasion of testimony to the scrupulous fidelity which marked the conduct of the subordinate officers, to the ability which many of them possessed, and to the proofs they had given that they were worthy of great confidence. He had heard of instances n foreign countries where important documents and secre were stated to have transpired; but he never heard of an in-stance in which a just imputation could be made against the honor of the humblest men employed in the establishments of this country. When he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury he was allowed two secretaries, the salary being £300 for one, and £150 for the other -£300 and £150 for two men as cognizant of what there was to be done in a pub-lic office as he was himself. He had no alternative but to select two young men in the Treasury. He had be them there without the means of marking the opinion be entertained of their services except by the gratitude he had to express. But no two young men could have more faithfully fulfilled their duties. The account he was giving of them must be the account given of those who occupied similar the departments of the public service. He should select two young men in the Treasury. He had to leave offices in the departments of the public service. He should vote against the motion, which was calculated to infinct s wrong upon men to many of whom the public were under the greatest obligations."
Sir Robert Peer added that "the total expenditure or

1819 was £48,000,000. But it would be an erroneous in pression if the public thought the whole admitted of reduc-tion; because, first, there was the public debt to be provided for, then the civil list, and the naval and military half-pay; and that, deducting from the £48,000,000 £35,000,000 which could not be reduced by the Executive Governmen the amount of £13,000,000 was left as the area for redu tion of expenditure. He certainly did say it would counte nance erroneous expectations if from reductions of salaries the public were led to anticipate any great relief."

It was stated, during this debate, that the number of person ployed under the French Government was 235,000, while in England the total number was below 50,000; and that there was no country in which the public service was so eco nomically performed as in England. The debate terminated with 173 members voting for the motion, and 269 against it, being a majority of 96 for the Ministers.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS. MAY 2, 1850.

The opinion expressed in my last as to the result of the election in the capital-an opinion in which t is not too much to say nine-tenths of the city then shared, has been disappointed. Sur, the candidate of the Socialist party, has been elected by a majority of about nine thousand over LECLERC, the candidate of the party of order! There is in this fact matter to strike consternation into France and alarm into Europe. For France, not yet relieved from its thraldom to the capital, still accepts the political forms which Paris imposes upon it; and Europe, remembering the revolutions which so quickly followed in many of its States that of February in France, may now well busy itself with the inquiry, what is to be the consequence of the triumph of the Red Republicans; of the establishment of the Socialist republic in France? It can hardly be permitted to doubt that general war would follow; not merely national war, as fifty years ago, but national, civil, and social, all at the same time, the duration and the ssues of which none may presume to tell.

But Providence has not yet, you say, inflicted upon France the calamity from which these evils are to flow. No! but there are no feasible legal means of preventing it. I doubt if there are any feasible illegal means of preventing it. I consider it certain that unless France, by a violent extra constitutional effort, abandons her present position. rejects the pernicious men and doctrines which universal suffrage, worked by a skilful and disciplined minority, is fatally imposing upon her, the republic of Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, of Barbes and Raspail, will be soon fixed upon her.

It became evident, a day or two previous to the election, that the enthusiasm of which the journals which originated the candidacy of Leclerc made so much talk, was in a great degree fictitious, and much exaggerated. There were found to be many discontented, if there were none openly hostile to the new nominee. On Saturday the result was deemed exceedingly doubtful. Sunday and Monday sadly realized the worst anticipations. So far from the general enthusiasm announced to reign among all the friends of order, the vote was actually less than in March last. Upwards of one hundred thousand voters declined voting. There was nearly a hundred thousand last month ; and it was calculated that these would now turn out in sufficient numbers to turn the scale. Not so. It appears that the Socialists have gained ground since the 10th of March. Their vote is nearly the same, notwithstanding the notorious fact that fifteen thousand voters (nearly all of that party) have been stricken from the lists.

The vote of the Army, not counting the invalids, is, last month, decidedly in favor of the Socialists-6,029 for Sue; 5,066 for Leclerc. It is to be remembered that this is the result in Paris, where special care is taken to concentrate those regiments which are least infected with republicanism; and where the majority above given is lessened by the presence of several privileged corps of picked men, who vote to a man on the side of Government. We are expecting from the department of the Saone and Loire, where elections have also taken place, a still more ominous army vote. The role which the army is to play in the denouement of French politics is so important that any thing which throws light upon its temper, and the probable direction in which its nfluence will be exerted, is of special interest. On this account I must report a portion of the remarks made the day before yesterday in the Assembly on the discussion of the war budget by Gen. LAMORICIERE :

"He thought that quite too much interest was manifeste to know what the army thought and how the army voted. He wished that the electoral law respecting the army could be strictly executed, and that thus it should become impostible to know to what political party its votes had been given In the Presidential election it was not known—it is not known to this day—who voted for Gen. Cavaignac, and who for M. Bonaparte. What matters it, in fact, to know how the army votes? Not the slightest doubt as to its conduct can be founded on its vote. Many of those who fought and died at Water-loe had not voted for the additional acte to the constitution of the empire. Many of those who warmly opposed the ordi-nances of July fought and died in the foremost ranks in 1830 in defence of the restoration. And they who opposed with most animation the policy of the last minister of the late monarchy, defended that monarchy to the last moment. The army will ever defend the law: but upon the condition that you respect those laws which give to the army its force, and by virtue of which our military institutions have survived the wreck of all the political institutions which we have seen to pass away during the last sixty years. I say, gentlemen, that the army, let it vote as it may, will defend the law. The army only lives by law, and for the defence of law. It

has the sentiment of its rights and of its duties: and upon this double sentiment is founded that obedience to rule, and that admirable discipline which is its strength, and which gives it that so calm and so noble attitude which it is ever seen to assume in the midst of our political agitations. The army is the faithful representative of the opinion of the country, which is opposed to coups d'etat issuing from the street, as well as to coups d'etat issuing from any where else."

The above remarks are not entirely re-assuring as to what would be the conduct of the army in case of another violent

that they would again fight as in June, 1848. And if their muskets should be divided in any thing like the proportion of their votes, the result would not be doubtful.

For several months past a number of provincial journal have been endeavoring to familiarize the public mind with the idea of a removal of the seat of government from Paris to some city of the interior—Tours or Poictiers, for instance. "Let Paris," they say, "be the centre of France, the capital of its arts and of its industry. But Paris is only a fraction of France. Let it no longer exercise its usurped right of imposing upon the country its fancies and caprices. America, the model of republican States, has no capital city. Let republican France follow this example. Equality of cities, as well as equality of citizens, is the will of the provinces."

This opinion has not been without echo in the Paris press aut it meets, on the whole, little favor in the capital. On Saturday last the subject was broached for the first time in the Assembly. The army-the budget was under discussion-Gen. GRAMMONT admitted that it constituted a most grievous surden upon the public treasury, but argued that, under preent circumstances, reduction was impossible.

"This very Assembly," said he, "the most complete and the latest expression of universal suffrage, can it possibly dis-pense with its present formidable guard? The 15 h May, the 24th June, and many other ill starred days immediately enswer, 'no; this guard must be maintained.' What is the memedy! What measure may be adopted which will render racticable the necessary reductions? practicable the necessary reductions? This question is now seing suriously asked all over France; and the solution which suggests itself most favorably to intelligent serious minds, to such as have been able to still the suggestions of selfishness, ambition, and political animosity, is, I do hesitate to say, the transfer, after the example of America, of the seat of government to some city."—[Laughter on the left.]

A Voice from the Mountain. "Ah! it's out at last. They

would move the seat of government from Paris."

Gen. Grammont. "You may laugh, gentlemen; but I say it should be transferred to a city where the respect of the say it should be transferred to a city where the respect of the people will permit the Assembly to restore the army to its proper destination, and the country to its liberty and its security. I throw out this thought for your appreciation and for your meditation. I do not make it the subject of a formal proposition. Soon, perhaps, you will be fatally called to deliberate upon it. [Interruption from all quarters of the house.] Let me finish. France is groaning over her actual situation. She frets under the yoke of an oppressive centralization, which, without consulting her, is ever ready to overwhelm her with new revolutions. The provinces see from a distance what we who are upon the spot seem blind to-utter social dislocation, the lower empire at the end of our eternal quar-rels, and the blindness of parties. Let us be for the country, and for nothing but the country; no matter what the form of our Government. We should place France, which, thank God, is not all in Paris, above all political affections and sym-

Gen. d'Hautpoul, (Minister of War.) "The Government cannot entertain the idea of abandoning Paris and adopting another city for the seat of the National Assembly." [Bravo, bravo !] Gen. Grammont. "I have said that perhaps you would

be fatally summoned to deliberate upon it ere long."

M. Dupin, (President.) "No body believes that."

Gen. d'Hampoul. "We have entire confidence in the spirit of the Parsian population. We are certain that, left preservation would tell it that it is by the maintenance of order in the capital that France is to be enabled to devote itself, without interruption, to its agriculture, commerce, and industry. The eyes of France are upon Paris. It is from Paris that the impulse must come. With your aid, gentlemen, we will communicate this impulse. Al-lusion has been made to the elections in Paris. I reply that will respect the national will when that will shall be freely and legally declared."

This was uttered on Saturday, the day before the defeat LECLERC. At the same sitting Col. CHARRAS, one of the ablest men both as orator and soldier of the ultra Republican party, made a furious attack on the President of the Republic. He was for economy and reduction of the war budget. He deemed the numerous military staff attached to the person of the President exaggerated, and quite unnecessary. The constitution expressly excluded him from all military command. Yet he has surrounded himself with a numerous military staff. Why not also with a judicial staff, and a financial staff?

A Voice from the Left. "And why not a clerical staff. too ?" [Laughter] M. Charras thought that "in a Democratic State the prodential functions should be essentially civil, and simplicity should characterize him." He then proceeded to ridicule the costume of the President, who, without any grade either in the army or the national guard, wears at reviews, and upon all ceremonial occasions, the uniform of general of the national guard. Gen. d'Hautpoul, in reply, declared that "these at

the Chief of State." M. Raune. "Say the first servant of the constitution."

A Voice from the Mountain. "Where did he win his

epaule's "
The President Dupin, (turning toward the left.) "You are perpetually indulging in gross personalities. You think that you are increasing the dignity of the republic by ridiculing and insulting him whom the French people have placed at its head. He has been attacked. Listen to the defence."

A Montagnard. "He is responsible, and may be di M. Dupin. "That is no reason for insulting him."

A Montagnard. "It is you who insult him, by placin M. Dupin. "I do not place him above the law; but I recall to silence those who acknowledge no law." [Tres bien.

from the right.] nent of Col. Charras was lost.

The defeat of the party of order has proved the occasion ncreased violence on the part of the re-actionist journals. They recommend, without disguise or hesitation, measures quite extra-constitutional for the repression of the Socialis party. The Constitutionnel is out this morning with its fanous solution, which Paris has been expecting for the last ten days. It does not mince matters. It recommends in express terms, in despite of the clear provisions of the constitution which prescribe the time and mode of its amendment, a legislative coup d'etat, by which the term of the President Bona-PARTE shall be extended to ten years, and the existence of the Legislative Assembly indefinitely prolonged.

"The constitution of 1793 indicated also the manner by which it was to be proceeded to its modification. After having been voted by the convention it was submitted to the approval of primary assemblies. It had received therefore the stamp of authority in the most solemn forms. Yet hardly was it voted ere it was perceived that it would not work. What was done then? Did they wait, and observe for its amendment the mode and the time pointed out in its very text? Not at all. The same Assembly which had sworn obedience to the constitution, suspended its operations, in conformity with the re-port of St. Just, and upon the motion of Robespierre!"

This audacious recommendation of the Constitutionne would subject it, if equal justice were not a mere name in France, to seizure and prosecution. Many a republican journal during the last six months has been seized for much less flagrant contempt of established law.

La Patrie, in the same course of unconstitutional reaction. commends a revision of the electoral law, which will be equivalent to the suppression of universal suffrage. "Every new trial," it says, "demonstrates with increased force, how mad and culpable is the policy which leaves France thus floundering in the actual anarchy of universal suffrage." "It is also (says the Patrie, in the same article) urgent that the Assembly reconsider its late vote on deportation, and leave the law susceptible of application, if the tribunals authorize it, o the actual convicts of Doullens. I think it very probable that this will be done. It would certainly be one of the most efficient and least objectionable means of averting from France the evils of violence, terror, and anarchy which now threaten

Many reports of Ministerial changes, Presidential messages and contemplated coups d'etat, and even of popular insurrection, are in circulation. I put no faith in these reports at pre-

Russian Legation, Washington, May, 1850. Russian Legation, Washington, May, 1850.

ITERARY and scientific works, objects of art, industry, and natural history have been sent from all countries to the Emperor, and to the members of the Imperial Family, in such numbers that it has been found necessary to establish certain rules for their admission. Hereafter and from this date all persons wishing to address the Emperor or the members of the Imperial Family are requested to inform the Russian Legation of their intentions. In every case the Legation is bound to apply for a special permission, and, when received, will advise the interested parties.

The observation of these formalities will be strictly enforced, and no notice whatever will be taken of those who will neglect to conform to the above regulations.

may 23—St THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

IN SENATE, MAY 21, 1850. On motion of Mr. YULEE the Senate took up for eration the resolution, heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any and what informa-tion has been received by the Executive Department respect-ing an alleged military expedition against the Island of Cuba, and to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence and to communicate to the S and orders relative thereto.

Mr. WALKER. I wish to ask the consent of the Senator from Florida to submit an amendment :

"And that he be requested to inform the Senate by what authority he has sent an armed vessel or vessels for the suppression of such insurrection, if such be the fact." Mr. YULEE. I have no objection to the amenda

have no objection to enlarge the inquiry to any extent which any gentleman may desire. As I presented the resolution, I feel myself called upon to state as briefly as I may the reasons which induced me to move it. I think it proper to say, in the first place, that I propose to offer no opinion whatever, nor de I design this resolution to be regarded as committing the Senate to any opinion with respect to the merits of the revolutionary movement which is supposed to be on foot, if any such there be. Nor do I know whether, in fact, any expedition which can be regarded in the eye of the law as a military expedition, has been undertaken. It may be so or not. F more tend that way, but the information is various. I have received this morning information which may be considered reliable, that what is alleged to be a military expedition in not such a one, in fact, as comes within the purview of any provision of the law of 1818. But, however this may be, I egard it as immaterial to the issue I have in view. right further to state distinctly that I regard it to be a high moral and political obligation of this Government to maintain with honest solicitude its neutrality in respect to the affairs of other nations, and I recognise the duty of the Executive to use all timate means to preserve the public peace, and to enforce execution of our neutrality laws by all the legitimate neans appointed by the laws of Congress.

But my object in moving this resolution is partly to call

ne attention of the Senate to what seems to me to be a very erious usurpation of power on the part of the Executive; to coint the notice of this body and the country to a proceeding that seems to me to be designed to cover up a negligence of administration within our jurisdiction by a usurpation of power beyond it; to cover up a delinquency st home by a great wrong abroad; by a wrong which strikes at civil and individual right; which strikes at the constitutional prerogatives of Congress, and violates that policy adopted by this Government from an early date, of absolute non-intervention to the civil broils and commentions of other parts of the world in the civil broils and commotions of other parts of the world. To understand the character of this movement on the part of the Executive, it will be necessary to refer to the announcement made yesterday simultaneously in two of the papers of this city, which are regarded as the organs of the Adm tion and the official exponents of its current transactions. We are informed that a squadron has been ordered-where Not to any part of the Uni'ed States to prevent the "carrying on," according to the meaning of the law, an alleged military expedition against a friendly foreign Power; but where? "To the Island of Cuba," a foreign dominion, beyond our jurisdiction; not to operate upon the high seas, but upon the sland. To do what there? First to prevent the landing of in the language of the editorial in the Intelligencer " In the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent

the landing of ANY REINFORCEMENT OR ANY ARMS OR PROVI-sions under the American flag, intended for such expedition Without intending to occupy much of the time of the

nate, I desire to present for its consideration one or two principles which seem to me applicable to the circumstances, if they exist as stated in the Intelligencer. In the first place, consider these instructions to be violative of the personal civil rights of emigration and of expatriation. I consider them also a violation of the express right guarantied to every citizen of the United States by the constitution of the country, not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due pro-cess of law. It will be understood that in this case no war-rant has been issued, no information filed, and there has been no process of law within the contemplation of the constitu-tion; and yet a squadron has been ordered to the coast of Cuba to arrest persons and seize property under the American flag, at the discretion of the commander of the squadron?

If, within our own jurisdiction, a violation of the act of 1818 was being committed, no authority would dare to arrest the suspected offender without due process of law, as contemplat-ed by the constitution of the United States; but here we find he Executive of the country employing the fleet of the United States and sending it to foreign parts to arrest American citizens, and to hinder them in their liberty and violate the sanctity of their property, without any legal information and

without any process.

But, passing from this inconsiderate violation of personal

I come to the next, and, as it seems to me, a material arrival and landing of reinforcements and supplies of arms and provisions. I contend that this is an outrage on the freedom of commerce, and an outrage upon the constitution and colicy of the country. What is the established national law n regard to civil wars? It is, that whenever a civil war shall rage in a foreign country, each of the parties are to be regarded and treated as belligerent Powers. I say now that the moment a landing was effected, as contemplated by these in-structions, and the flug of revolution was raised on the island, there are two parties arrayed in hostile interest, and that a war is in being. Belligerent powers are there, and it belongs to he freedom of commerce, and is a neutral right—a right of every citizen in this country—to hire or sell vessels, and send them there with provisions and arms for either party able and willing to pay for them. Yet here we find a direction given that, after the anticipated landing is effected and the revolu-tionary flag may have been raised, and there are two bellige-rent powers acting on the island in contest for its givern-ment, our fleet is to be employed to prevent the landing of reinforcements, arms, and supplies under the American flag, if intended for one of the parties.

I contend that this is not only a violation of the rightful eedom of commerce, but is also in violation of the rules of neutrality, as recognised by all nations, and as enforced by this Government from the commencement of its history to the present time. The provisions, arms, and ammuni sent there, under the circumstances, will be regarded, I agreef as contraband of war, and liable to the risks which belong to such enterprises. But the commerce is not unlawful; it is a I wish it, therefore, to be understood, and I so declare distinctly, that, according to my apprehension of the law, if the flag of revolution is once raised in the Island of Cuba, from nat moment it is the right of every American citizen to hire his vessel, or to sell it, to the revolutionary party, equally as to the other party, and to send under the American flag prorisions and arms, and whatever else the revolutionary party may require and can pay for. And, further, that every person who chooses to emigrate to the island, and to take part with either side, has the full right to do so, provided he chooses to incur the hezards of the contest. And I will say, further, that every American ship engaged in a lawful commerce is entitled to be protected in its pursuit by the public force. I say, then, that the instructions, so far from being consistent with the rights of American citizenship and property, are in violation of those rights. I go further, and I say that the acts rdered to be done are acts of war. I say that the President has undertaken to involve the country in the danger of a hostile collision without the authority of Congress, and therefore in violation of the constitution. In support of this position I have to refer back to the ground which I took just now, that the moment a revolutionary flag has been raised in the island a civil war is begun, and that by the laws of nations the respective parties in the struggle are to be regarded by all other people as belligerent powers. I say, then, that the order given to our fleet to go upon the coast of Cuba where this war is raging, to take part in that war by preventing reinforcements and supplies for one party and not the other, is a participation in the war; and if the revolutionary party should be successful it will justify them in treating the United States. as an enemy, and in treating those engaged in such acts of estility towards them with all the severity due to those taken with arms flagrante bello.

I understand, Mr. President, that there occurred during

the last summer—and I have only learned it this morning— much which did not meet the public eye with reference to what was supposed to be at the time a movement looking to the revolution of Cuba. I shall desire to modify this resolution so as to cover all that transpired then. I am told there s reason to believe that instructions were given, and that correspondence occurred at that time which ought to be known to the country, and which were of a most extraordi-

stained from expressing any approbation of the alleged move-ment. Its justice, propriety, and policy depend upon matters of which I am not sufficiently informed to judge at present. I think it proper to say, that when I offered this resolution I knew nothing of the particulars or the details of this movement except what was generally known to the country; and yet I must say, as I believe a vast majority of the citizens of this republic will also say, that my sympathies are with the republican party—strongly and anxiously with them. I trust in God their movement may be a successful one, and that to any discussion of this resolution, which strikes me as being

with as little of civil commotion as possible. Sir, I would be ready to commend any legitimate effort of the Executive be ready to commend any legitimate effort of the Executive to enforce an observance of the laws of the land. But it is certainly not one of the least unfortunate aspects in which the action of this Government presents itself, that it is stretching its powers beyond the limits of a just neutrality to crush a movement conceived in the spirit of freedom, and to bolster the authority of a grinding despotism.

I do not make it a ground of attack now against the Government, but I must are some contents.

I do not make it a ground of attack now against the Government, but I must say, with regret, that it has seemed to me the sympathies of the Government have of late appeared to lean rather to the side of despotism than to liberal progress. I do not think it proper to go further now. When the information which this resolution seeks has been obtained—and I hope it will receive a more prompt attention than a resolution I offered some time ago which remains yet unanswered—we shall be able to consider the subject with more light than we now possess. Still, I have felt authorized to say as much as I have from what appeared in the two papers I have referred to, and which seemed intended to propitiate the public mind in favor of what the Administration had undertaken.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. President, I regret that the honorable member from Wisconsin has thought it necessary to offer

able member from Wisconsin has thought it necessary to offer the amendment which he has proposed, because it seems in-ther offensive in its terms. It is not, perhaps, quite regular to demand by what authority an act has been done until the inquiry be first answered whether such an act has been done. hope, therefore, that the honorable member will see the proever, I shall vote for the whole resolution.

Mr. President, I am somewhat surprised at some of the propositions stated by the honorable member from Florida.

He says it looks to him as if this were a declaration of war without the authority of Congress. Against whom? or Mr. YULEE. Not a declaration of war. I said that the

nstructions involved an act of war.

Mr. WEBSTER. An act of war, then. Against whom: Against what Government, what country, what colony, what province? It is important that we should govern ourselves by some distinct understanding of the neutral duties of this Government, and of the dut'es of all the citizens of this Government, established by standing law. If we mean to be neutral, as between a Government and any party assailing it neutral, as between a Government and any party assailing it at home or abroad, we are to consider what our treaty stipulations are in the first place, and upon what relations we stand to the Government of that country. Now every body knows the stipulations of peace, amity, and good will contained in all our treaties with Spain; and probably every member of the Senate knows that in the diplomatic history of this country, at different times within the last thirty years, so for as the Executive Government could pledge the country to a particular line of policy, over and over, and over again we assured the Government of Spain that if Spain should not voluntarily relinquish Cuba to any European Power the United States would do towards her every office of kindness and good will to maintain her in possession of that island; and good will to maintain her in possession of that island; that the United States would look with great jealousy and great alarm at any voluntary surrender of Cuba to a European Power; and that if Spain would abstain from that, she might be assured of the good offices and good will of the United States, and the friendship of the United States to maintain her in possession of the island. I do not mean to say how far those communications to the Spanish Government bind Congress or the country; I only mean to say that they have been made at different times, as far back at least as Gen. Jackson's administration; and they have been made any force, or the carrying out of any enterprise organized in the United States. This is bad enough; but with further instructions—and it is to this aspect of the case I desire especially island in her possession and under her authority. These signals are the purpose of impressing on Spain the great importance of our peace and her regard for us, and of preserving that island in her possession and under her authority. These signals are the purpose of impressing on Spain the great importance of our peace and her regard for us, and of preserving that island in her possession and under her authority. These significations of the purpose of the Executive Government have been uniform, and they have been published from time to time, and I never heard of a complaint of them in any part of the country.

But now let us come to the direct question. What is it

that is complained of? It is said that the President of the United States has directed a portion of the naval armament of the country to the coast of Cuba for a certain specific purpose; and if the facts are as they are generally believed to be, for a purpose not only perfectly legal and perfectly constitutional to be executed on the part of the Executive of the Government, but a purpose made his especial duty by positive sta-tute. If there is any case, it is a case of this kind. A military expedition has been fitted out, or begun to be fitted out, in the United States, to act against the island of Cubs, now belonging to the Spanish Government. And it is not material, if such be the fact, if it be fitted out, or began to be fitted out or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States, whether by the citizens of the United States or by others. The law prevents the thing being done in the United States. Now, I suppose that whatever action the President has taken on this subject, is founded upon information that this is a military expedition, prepared and set on foot in the United States, in whole or in part. Well, then, if that be so, the law makes it his express duty, wherever he can exert the military and naval power, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to exert it to defeat such an expedition. And, in the next place, if a United States vessel is found on the coast of Cuba, intending to violate that law of the country by helping to carry on a military expedi-But, passing from this inconsiderate violation of personal and civil right, there is a greater wrong to the dignity, poli-I come to the next, and, as it seems to me, a material robody doubts now that the jurisdiction of the United States, been effected, the fleet should be employed to prevent the the flag of the United States, wherever that flag floats upon the sea, or even in the harbor of a for-ign port. I believe that some time ago an honorable member from Ohio doubted that, and I believe that an honorable member from New York quoted the sentiment, and said that nobody believed it. However, I take it to be unquestionable law, settled upon the surest basis of the national code. If that be so, the President of the United States is bound in duty, wherever he finds the jurisdiction of the United States extending on the sea or on the land, if persons are engaged in violation of the law of Congress, by use of the naval and military power of the United States to prevent it. Such is the language of the law, "by the military and naval armament of the United States." And why is he to use the ment of the United States." And why is he to use the naval armament of the United States, unless there is something that can be lawfully done with it upon the sea? I cannot persuade myself that the honorable member from Florida has read the act of 1818 with his usual diligence and acuteness. I say that that act not only gives power to the President, but imposes it upon him as a duty, an active and diligent duty, to preserve the peace of the country by suppresing every unauthorized expedition set on foot in the States, against any portion of a country, province, or colony

with which we are at peace.

I will not go into this subject at any very great length. But pray, what does the honorable member from Florida mean? How does he mean to be understood when he says that if at home nothing could be done without process or war-rant? That is not the language of the law, nor the language of the constitution; nor is it consonant to our general ideas of the authority of the President under the constitution. If an insurrection breaks out, may not the President suppress it by an armed force? If a squadron were coming up the Potomac river to burn the capital, may be not resist it with a naval force ? If there were an insurrection of colored persons breaking out any where, threatening the overthrow of the laws and nstitutions of the country, must he stop for a warrant ? it is made his duty to execute the laws; and where there is an open, a flagrant, a dangerous violation of law, it is his duty to come with the proper force of the country to the rescue of the violated law, and to re-assert and re-establish it.

I do not know what are the precise facts in this case, but I have no apprehension at all that it will be found that any thing has been done which should not have been done, or that any thing is intended which should not be intended. I have not the least doubt that whatever has been done in the case has been done upon full consideration; and that the answer to this inquiry will show to the country that no step has been unsdvisedly taken, and that no object has been cherished but the general, salutary, beneficial one of preserving the peace

of the country.

But the honorable gentleman went somewhat further. He says that if a landing be made on the island of Cuba under the flag of the United States, it is a breaking out of civil war, in regard to which we must be neutral. Why, certainly we may be neutral if no act for carrying on that invasion and raising that flag of the United States in Cuba has been done, or attempted to be done, or set on foot, or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States.

Mr. YULEE. The Senator seems to have understood me as saying the flag of the United States. I did not say so.

said that the moment that the revolutionary flag was raised there was a civil war, and there were two beligarent parties.

Mr. WEBSTER. It is the same thing. The honorable member says that when a revolution breaks out it is a civil war, and in a civil war we are bound to be neutral. Very well. But it is no neutrality at all to suffer preparations for war-military armaments-to be fitted out and sent from this country to carry on that war. That certainly is not neutrality; and that is exactly what the statute of 1818 intended to

by; and that is exactly what the statute of 1818 intended to prevent. It was that no such civil commotions should be aided by military armaments fitted out in the United States; that being supposed to be against the general law of neutrality.

The honorable member, while speaking of the particular circumstances of this case, indulged in a general remark. He nary character. I do not rest this apprehension upon my own responsibility; but in order to bring out the facts, whatever they may be, I shall ask to amend the resolution so as to cover not only what is now doing, but what took place of the present Administration) which inclines more to that side of these questions which is not the republican side. That is a pertinent to the question now before the Senate. I can only say that, for one, I have seen no evidence of such intenti or sympathy manifested by the President of the United States. I believe he means to execute the laws of the country honestly, fairly, and firmly, as I hope he will do, as I trust he will do, as I believe he will do. As to the rest, sr, I know nothing to lead me to suppose that he is not as good a republi